

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

Terms of the Tribune.

Mail subscribers: \$10.00
 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers. \$4.00
 2 copies, do. 7.00
 5 copies, or over, for each copy 3.00
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers. \$2.00
 Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.

To Advertisers.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements as early as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have received a copy of *The Monitor*, the official organ of the Government of the Republic of San Domingo, which gives an account of the visit of Secretary Seward to the President of San Domingo. *The Monitor* mentions the circumstance that this is the first time that a Secretary of State of a great nation like the United States has visited the Republic of San Domingo, and it regards the event as having a great political significance. Quiet reigns throughout the Republic. Three of the leading Generals, Garcia, Polanco and Olfiermo, have addressed their troops, urging them to adhere faithfully to the Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our readers will undoubtedly be interested in the full account, given in its proper place, of the pursuit and arrest of the robbers of the Concord, Mass. National Bank, as well as in the narrative respecting the robbery itself, and the discovery and restoration to its owners of a large part of the funds stolen; the whole forming a very remarkable chapter in the annals of the American detective police.

In the Meteor case, the vessel libeled on suspicion of being about to engage in pirating business under the Chilean flag, a return was made to the motion yesterday in the U. S. District Court, in which the allegations against the vessel are wholly denied. The case, however, will await further proceedings.

Gen. O. O. Howard is being very cordially received and entertained by the people of Boston and vicinity, and visiting the State House was greeted with every mark of respect by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Legislature was occupied yesterday with the consideration of important business; items of which were a bill to provide for suitable means of egress from public assemblies of every kind, and the Metropolitan Health Bill.

Of the funds necessary to be raised for the erection of an equestrian statue to Col. Shaw in Boston, \$12,000 have already been subscribed, and it is believed there will be no difficulty about securing the remainder.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Abram Van Orden was convicted of committing a rape on a little girl about 9 years of age, in Harlem in December last, and was remanded till Friday for sentence.

A flood in the Mississippi is reported, and great damage was likely to ensue, in and near New Orleans. There are also freshets in Eastern streams, and likewise in some of the Middle States.

Dispatches relating to the Texas State Convention, fuller than any heretofore received, are given in another column, with a sketch of the order of business in that body up to the date of transmission.

The long-talked-of ocean race between the gunboats Winoski and Algonquin is now being run, if we are to credit the probabilities hinted at in our naval department.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered a characteristic and very powerful address in Brooklyn, for the briefest summary of which we have scarcely room.

The usual quota of casualties by fire are announced this morning. No one of the conflagrations consumed a very great amount of property.

There were extensive real estate sales yesterday in this city and Brooklyn, the aggregate proceeds of which reached a very large figure.

The city governments of Brooklyn and Jersey City held meetings last night, at both of which there were proceedings of local interest.

Gold closed at 138½, after selling at 139. Government stocks were steady, but the business was small, not only at the Stock Exchange but among the leading dealers. After the Board prices were lower. Money on call is 6½ per cent, with occasional loans at 5 per cent on Government securities. In commercial bills the rates are unchanged. Prime names pay at 7½; good at 8½, and ordinary at 10½ per cent.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Lewis E. Parsons, claiming to be a Senator from Alabama, which were laid on the table. Petitions were presented and referred for equalization of bounties, for increase of duties on inspected goods for equal rights, civil and political, and from colored soldiers for the right of suffrage. Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution. A resolution was adopted, directing an inquiry as to what legislation is necessary to protect passengers on Western steamboats. The Warehouse bill was called up, debated, and postponed. Mr. Wilson reported the bill to fix the military peace establishment, with various changes. The pending joint resolution to amend the Constitution was taken up and debated by Messrs. Henderson, Sumner, Wade and Wilson, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, resolutions were offered reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, protesting that the country will never submit to the French intrusion into all the American Republics. The previous question was demanded and refused by 139 yeas, and the resolutions then went to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution was offered to procure a large number of copies of a memorial volume of President Lincoln, which was referred. It was resolved that the escutcheon of West Virginia and Nevada be painted on the glass panels of the Hall ceiling. A resolution to admit James M. Johnson, claimant of a seat from Arkansas, to the privilege of the floor, was debated by Messrs. Smith, Stevens and Kasson, and laid on the table by 70 yeas. Mr. Bingham reported from the Reconstruction Committee the same resolution for an amendment to the Constitution which was presented by Mr. Fessenden in the Senate. After some debate, it was, on Mr. Bingham's motion, recommitted, and ordered to be printed. A resolution was offered and referred requiring brief communications hereafter to state why they were offered. The Michigan election case, Baldwin vs. Crowbridge, was taken up. Mr. Trowbridge, the sitting member, was a majority, including the soldiers' votes. Mr. Baldwin, the contestant, had a majority of the house. The question is whether the Soldiers' votes

majority of the Committee report that they were, and that Mr. Trowbridge is entitled to his seat. A minority report was made in favor of Mr. Baldwin, and without taking a vote the House adjourned.

The Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, who died yesterday in Boston, was the first native of the United States who became a Roman Catholic Bishop, and he died Bishop of the city wherein he was born. Though about 53 years of age, he had filled his office with honor for a number of years, and was widely esteemed and beloved.

We have just issued a carefully compiled List of the Union Soldiers Buried at Andersonville—arranged alphabetically under the names of their respective States, and containing every name that has been or can be recovered. Aside from the general and mournful interest felt in these martyrs personally, this list will be of great importance hereafter in the settlement of estates, &c. A copy should be preserved for reference in every library, however limited. It constitutes a roll of honor wherein our children's children will point with pride to the names of their relatives who died that their country might live. See advertisement.

A new amendment to the Constitution was reported yesterday in the Senate and House from the Committee on Reconstruction. It provides— "That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

In the Senate this was ordered to be printed, and in the House it was, after some debate, recommitted in order to be reported back again. The anxious Brooks seemed to be afraid it might be passed under a "gag-law," but at latest advice the dreadful effort had not been made.

Another effort was made yesterday in the House to get one of the claimants of seats from Rebel States admitted to the privileges of the floor. Mr. Smith of Kentucky offered a resolution in favor of James M. Johnson of Arkansas, accompanied by vouchers of his loyalty. But the House decided to keep to general principles, and laid the resolution on the table by 78 to 70. The large minority was evidently due to the opinion of many Republicans that Col. Johnson had stood by the Union all through the war, and to their wish to show him a personal courtesy. The majority rightly considered that the precedent would be a dangerous one.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which passed both Houses of Congress by a more than two-thirds vote, was yesterday submitted to the President. Should the information not reach us before going to press this morning, we hope that we may hear in the course of the day that the bill has received the President's signature. The continuation of the Bureau is of such vital importance to the South; so much depends upon it in the organization of the new system of labor which Emancipation has made imperative, and the relations of blacks and whites must continue so unsettled and precarious without the presence and supervision of its officers, that a disagreement between the President and Congress upon the subject would be a matter of deep regret to the whole country. Should there be any doubt in the President's mind as to the wisdom of the measure, his Cabinet, should he think proper to consult its members, would, it is to be hoped, sustain the large majority of Congress in the decision at which they arrived.

RESUMPTION.

We do trust that Congress will very soon take up the bill reported to the House by its Committee of Ways and Means to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the demand and short-time obligations of the Government with an eye to an early return to Specie Payments. It is due to every substantial interest in the country that this subject be promptly and decisively acted on.

The inflationists are already changing their tune. It is not yet two months since they deprecated Resumption as a measure calculated to flood the country with imported goods! Now they say—and with far more truth—that Business is paralyzed by the prospect of Currency contraction, so that sales of almost everything are slow, and only effected at a loss. We hail this as a strong argument for prompt Contraction and Resumption. Business must drag with a decided appreciation of the currency in immediate prospect. The merchant naturally says, "I will buy few goods now, for they will soon be cheaper;" and the consumer evinces equal shrewdness. No one buys or builds, save to satisfy a pressing need: so stagnation and paralysis are general. But if we were back to Specie Payment this day, with prices adjusted thereto, we should have an adequate and healthy trade, and thousands would be ready to build, construct railroads, &c., who now refuse to do anything of the sort, saying, "Why spend \$20,000 for what can soon be had for \$12,000?" and thus business being gradually reduced to its lowest dimensions.

But we do not here insist that Congress shall do the right thing—which is to secure Resumption at the earliest moment—but that it shall do quickly whatever is to be done at all. People wish to make their contracts for labor, &c., for the busy season about to open; but how can they do so safely with an uncertain, unstable, elastic currency? The evils so justly deplored are incident to a state of transition—they vanish when we return to *terra firma* and evince a purpose to abide there. Gentlemen in Congress! we are all bargaining to pay so many dollars next month, next Summer, next year, for such or such a product or term of service: be good enough to let us know what a dollar shall signify when pay-day comes!

The Charleston Courier states that the planters of South Carolina propose to try the experiment of White labor. We are very glad to hear it. It justifies its statement by beholding the approach of one hundred German immigrants. But why not begin with the Whites of South Carolina? There must be many thousands of Whites in that State who must either work for

a living, beg it, or steal it. Why send to Germany for laborers till you have given these a fair trial? We believe in Home Industry.

OUR CITY'S HEALTH.

New-York should be a healthy city, and is not. In spite of our noble bay, our two great, long-like rivers, our sandy soil, our rare natural facilities for drainage, and our bracing climate, our death-rate is high. It should be lower; and, with a proper organization for sanitary purposes, it may and will be. Let us try!

If our Democratic municipality wished to do what is needful, it has had ample opportunity. The Health Board, when convened, has great power; and our late Mayor might have convened it if he would. But he would not—at least, he did not, though the passage of a Health bill at Albany was imminent each Winter. And now a fluent young lawyer named Curtis, who represents quite a number of our rum-holes and policy-shops in the Assembly, tells the Legislature that the City wants no Health Bill—is satisfied to leave things as they are! And we have no right to say that he does not fairly represent those who elected him. They evidently suspect—and perhaps they are right—that, if we were to get rid of the underground lodgings and other mephitic dens wherein fever and pestilence are generated, the poor would not feel constrained to drink so much rum, and the Democratic majorities would consequently fall off. Hence, we need not look for any effective Sanitary Reform at the hands of our Municipal rulers, present or prospective. Mr. Curtis's position is deplorable, but in a representative of our Sham Democracy, very natural.

But there is one point wherein he talks knavishly; witness the following extract from his speech of yesterday:

"If the cholera should come to New-York early in the Spring, he would hold the Republican party responsible, because of its action in the Legislature last year on the strengthening question."

Let us look into this:

Mr. Boole was not cleaning our streets at a cost of some \$800,000 per annum. The people preferred to have them cleaned at a much smaller cost. So the Legislature empowered the Mayor, the Recorder (since chosen Mayor), the Controller, Street Commissioner and Corporation Counsel—all Democrats, and the highest officials in our City, chosen by the votes of her Democratic masses—to make a contract for the cleaning of our streets for ten years to come.

No Republican was allowed to have a finger in this pie—not even to point at it. It was a Democratic affair from top to bottom—Commissioners, contractors, everything. Yet the contract was not given to the lowest bidder—far from it—and how the streets have been cleaned, we all do know. And now Mr. Curtis tells us that he holds the Republican party responsible!

If we are to be held responsible in such cases, ought we not to select men for whom we are willing to be responsible?

A FOREIGN LOAN.

The price of 5.20s at London and Frankfurt is, confessedly, one of the items of news most eagerly sought for on the arrival of every European steamer. We suppose there is no loyal man who has not rejoiced at their late rise in the English market, in the face of eight per cent, and falling consols. Whatever difference of opinion there may be about the expediency of a foreign loan, everybody wishes to see our credit high and our bonds sought for for investment in Europe, because whatever widens the market raises the price at home. A great trade in our securities has sprung up with Europe, and the flow of these abroad is constant. Hitherto, the Government has taken no part in it, but it has been left to take its chances under the ordinary laws of trade, till it has become a length an established traffic—as much so, for the time being, as the trade in cotton or provisions.

Since, then, foreigners will have our bonds, because they are the best investment they can make of their money, why should not the Government have the full benefit of the trade, and put it on a footing more satisfactory and profitable both to the foreign investor and to the Federal treasury?

It is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has not been friendly to the placing of our bonds abroad, believing that the home market could both absorb and carry the whole public debt; but, without his influence or cooperation, the traffic has been established; and all that he now asks, in the bill before Congress, is that the markets of Europe shall be as open to the Government as they are to all its citizens. But Wall-st., and some of our contemporaries which peculiarly represent the moneyed classes, and especially the foreign bankers, cry No! it would be humiliating to offer a foreign loan!

It is a good cry, but it will not deceive Congress nor the people; and it is only raised to divert public attention from the enormous profits which the foreign bankers are making, especially in the purchase of coupons. Coupons are bought in Germany at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent below par, while they are sold at par; the bonds being sold with interest added, and not "flat," as in the United States. In Berlin, the equivalent of the dollar is 1 thaler 12½ groschen, and the accrued interest is reckoned by the seller at that price; but when the coupon matures the holder can get only 1 thaler, 10, 10½ or 11 groschen for his dollar—a loss of 34 to 6 per cent, which, on \$300,000,000 of bonds, yields to the bankers who buy and collect them, the snug sum of \$600,000 to \$1,300,000 a year. This large shave, and the uncertainty as to the method of collecting the interest, operates to prevent a wide diffusion of the bonds. If our Government were to borrow abroad, the interest would be payable at one or more points there, and would be at or near par everywhere, and as easily and surely collected as it is now in the United States.

Russia and Austria, the great borrowers of Europe, understand so well the importance of suiting the convenience of their creditors, that they make their coupons payable on their face at London, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, and

St. Petersburg, the amount being expressed in the currency of each country.

A United States sterling loan, the interest of which should be thus provided for, would probably command a higher price at five per cent than 5-20s could bring at six.

If capitalists will deal fairly with the Government, there is no need to go abroad for money; but the foreign bankers of Wall-st. must not expect Congress to protect them in a traffic which puts enormous profits into their pockets, at the expense of the people of this country as well as of their own. Give the Secretary of the Treasury the power which every private citizen has, and his whole record gives assurance that he will use it honestly and wisely.

WHO IS PARTISAN?

Whatever *The Times* may think of the sagacity of its readers, we have a good deal of confidence in the good sense of our own. That there is a very serious necessity of a Board of Health in this city; that that Board should be composed of honest as well as able men incapable of prostituting their powers to the purposes of any partisan clique, are propositions about which there is a very settled opinion in the public mind, and *The Times*, neither by violent abuse nor by any sophistry, however ingenious, will disturb that conviction. The Health Bill now before the Legislature has had our support from the beginning, save in one particular—the Constitution of the Board of Commissioners appointed by it. The public understand us in this, and understand also that our objection to the Bill in the shape it passed the Senate is simply and solely because complete control is thereby given, not to a new Board of Health Commissioners, but to the old Board of Police. And this objection is two-fold: First, that the ruling influence in that old Board of Police is in sympathy with a certain political clique which we object to seeing clothed with this additional power; and second, that even if this were not true, it would be unwise to give that additional power to a body which has already quite as much as is safe to intrust to any four men who might thereby be converted from efficient servants into dangerous masters. We believe our readers understand us on this point. The new Board should consist of new men wisely, carefully, and conscientiously appointed by the Governor, who is capable of making such appointments, and who will be held responsible for them; and not, as the bill provides, of men already wielding vast power in our city affairs and of well-known partisan proclivities. We do not mean to deceive anybody, and we do not believe anybody is deceived. *The Times*, on the other hand, is violent, vituperative and disingenuous. Its pretension is that it is only anxious for a non-partisan Board. It is impossible that anybody can be so short-sighted as not to see that its anxiety is, not for a Health Bill, but for Health Commissioners in which the Board of Police shall be supreme.

It urges the Senate not to yield this point; it abuses us and everybody else who disputes it; it cunningly insinuates that the Governor is not to be trusted with the appointment of Commissioners; and all this it does under a pretended anxiety to keep the measure free from party politics. It pays a poor compliment to the discernment of its readers, but we believe it deceives nobody. Its anxiety to clothe the Police Commissioners with new powers is perfectly undisguised, and the reason for it is perfectly apparent. If it really wanted a non-partisan Board, it would be willing to intrust the appointments to the Governor, whom it knows would not abuse the power. The Bill passed last Winter gave him that power to which *The Times* then had no objection to make. If it was wise then it is wise now. *The Times* objects to it now only because by the present measure it gains a partisan purpose which then it did not venture to ask for. The Bill itself, as we have already said, we have advocated from the beginning, objecting only to the manner of appointing the Board the moment we observed that objectionable feature and its evident consequences. *The Times*, *The Albany Journal* and their followers are determined the bill shall not pass unless the House can be bullied into submission. We only ask that power shall not be lodged where there is danger of its abuse; they insist that it shall be bestowed where they believe they can control it. We trust and believe in the Governor, who will be held responsible for the appointment of trustworthy and scientific men who will understand and discharge the duties intrusted to them. *The Times* and its friends trust and believe in the Police Commissioners, who will be indebted to the clique which has added so immensely to their powers.

Withal, we say, give us a Health Bill, and that speedily. *The Times*, on the other hand, says, defeat the Health Bill if we can't have our way. The people and the Legislature, no doubt, thoroughly comprehend the issue, and see who it is that is striving for a partisan purpose.

THE ONLY SALVATION FOR WESTERN FARMERS.

The Report of the "Department of Agriculture" for 1864 presents a statement of exports and prices of farm products, from which we quote:

| Articles | From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864. | Price in N. Y. |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat, bushels, 1,000,000 | \$9.45 to \$12.00 | |
| Wheat, bushels, 500,000 | 12 to 25 | |
| Potatoes, bushels, 7,000,000 | 70 | |
| Cut Meats, lbs., 80,964,850 | 174 to 21 | |
| Lard, lbs., 33,744,011 | 20 to 24 | |
| Tallow, lbs., 24,135,148 | 16 to 24 | |
| Articles <th>From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865.</th> <th>Price in N. Y.</th> | From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865. | Price in N. Y. |
| Wheat, bushels, 679,124 | \$5.00 to \$7.45 | |
| Wheat, bushels, 480,001 | 12 to 14 | |
| Potatoes, bushels, 4,065,669 | 52 | |
| Cut Meats, lbs., 28,153,095 | 12 to 20 | |
| Lard, lbs., 16,047,833 | 154 to 194 | |
| Tallow, lbs., 12,441,477 | 10 to 114 | |

This array of figures excites this comment from our Agricultural Department: "The falling off in wheat and flour is remarkable, and indicates the low prices in Great Britain. With such a decreased export trade as is seen in this table, let farmers beware of credits at the stores. Individual and national economy were never more demanded than now."

Something very different from personal economy is demanded; and a Department of the Government, whose salaries, printing bills and

expenses, bleed out of us annually over \$350,000, should be excited to something deeper, wiser and more statesmanlike, than screaming over sixpences, by this exhibit of our agricultural exports.

When will American farmers learn that the British market is totally valueless to them for the steady consumption of their surplus food? When will they learn that the English buy of us only when they are compelled to buy—that they never take our grain if they can buy it elsewhere cheaper—that our harvest-fields are only their outlying reservoirs to draw food from, when the nearer and cheaper food of France, Belgium and Russia, fails of supply? When will they learn that to farm in America for a foreign market is to farm upon the expectation of bad weather in Europe and the hope of short crops there, and is therefore gambling? When will they learn that the nation which exports its agricultural products exports its soil—that the exportation of manure in the form of breadstuffs will sooner or later pass the country which thus sins against God's law of farming, through God's Court of Bankruptcy? When will they acquire the wisdom and spirit to shut against themselves the door of this foreign market, in which they play with loaded dice against the weather, their crops being the stakes—to shut it forever, by opening a permanent American Home Market in which Labor and Land will forever rise in value, and the price of all other things fall in value under the cheapening of improved machinery, perfected skill and accumulating competitive wealth? This is a very simple thing to do. They have but to say to Congress: "Establish on American soil the manufactures in payment for which we are constantly shipping our grain to Europe, but seldom find a paying market. We have got tired of building bridges four thousand miles long to move our corn and wheat over. We have got tired of being used to make up deficiencies in European harvests; welcomed when wanted, turned away absolutely when not needed, or skinned if dealt with. Hereafter we are determined to sell at our own doors. To this end do you shift our market, if you please, from Great Britain to the United States, by permanently establishing American Industry."

If the farmers of the West don't shift their market from Europe to America, and don't demand such legislation as will give them steady prices and high prices for their grain, they will rapidly decline to a poverty which cannot sustain the taxation the Slaveholders' Rebellion has loaded them with, and have left in hand any wages for their labor and rent for their land. Raising wheat at 50 cents a bushel and corn at 10 cents can have but one end—annual sales for unpaid County, State and Government taxes, or repudiation and social disorganization. A general system of manufacturing, made permanent by a high and enduring tariff, will avert this end and enrich every farmer in America. And nothing else will.

A letter from Vicksburg supplies the following synopsis of the by-laws adopted by a company of Mississippi State Militia recently organized at the capital of that State:

"The Company votes to adopt the regulations and tactics of the Confederate Army."
 "No one admitted as a member of the Company who was not in the Confederate Army or who was not friendly to the Confederate cause."
 "The uniform to be gray, but the buttons and insignia of rank to be the same as in the United States Army."
 "It is in favor of such an organization that the United States troops have been withdrawn from half the Southern Territory! The prospect is a delightful one for loyal men—they they white or black."

The Emperor's speech concerning Mexico receives a little elucidation from the following extract from a European letter:

"At a Cabinet meeting, held but a few days ago, Foville taking the lead on account of these financial difficulties, all the Ministers expressed themselves unanimously in favor of an immediate evacuation of Mexico. The Emperor declared that he could not yet be done with safety. When asked what he intended to say about Mexico at the opening of the Chambers, he stated, to the astonishment of his Secretaries, that he wished to say nothing about it. But when they remonstrated that they were unable to bear the responsibility which such an ominous silence on such an occasion would impose upon them, he promised to change his course, and to couch in diplomatic terms some sentences on Mexico."

Nobody will deny that he kept his promise.

Not a few of the colored regiments in the South-West are kept in service in order to repair the levees on the Mississippi River. Will somebody explain what authority there is for such a use of United States troops, and why the Government should go into the engineering business for the benefit of plantation owners in that country?

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LECTURE.

Wendell Phillips delivered last night an address on "National Affairs" to a very crowded and brilliant audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Want of room compels us to omit the report prepared for publication. The speech was nearly two hours long, went over the whole ground of reconstruction, presented the necessity and duty resting upon the North to secure its victory in the field by reorganizing the Union on the basis of equal justice, and denounced the folly of admitting the South while she is striving to rebuild a slave system. The difficulty of today is that the North does not closely comprehend the new division of parties. Heretofore Grant led the one and Lee the other. Today Congress leads the North, while the Confederacy, defeated under Lee, finds in Andrew Johnson a champion in its new struggle. The threat of the President to crush agitation at the North as rebellion had been crushed at the South, is a challenge that the North cannot refuse to accept, for the salvation of the Union and the supremacy of Northern principles are bound up in the issue. The address was remarkable for its boldness, and will long be remembered by those who heard it as one of the ablest speeches ever delivered by Mr. Phillips.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE SENATE HEALTH BILL.

At a meeting of the Third Assembly District Union Club, on Monday evening, at their headquarters, Lispenard-st., A. Jackson Plumb, esq., in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Six of the delegates from this District, at a special meeting of the Union Central Committee, voted in favor of resolutions endorsing the Senate Health Bill; and whereas, the majority of the Union electors of this District are in favor of the Health Bill as amended in a caucus of the Union members of the Assembly, giving the appointment of the Commissioners to the Governor, be it

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Senate Health Bill, and in favor of the bill as amended by the Union Assembly Caucus, and urge upon the Union members of the Legislature the immediate passage of the bill, as amended in said caucus.

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of Two of the Gang—Recovery of Over \$100,000 in U. S. Bonds and Money—Interesting Details of the Robbery and Detection of the Thieves—Neat Piece of Police Work—Method of the Robbery.

The mystery attendant on the robbery of the Concord National Bank of Concord, Mass., on the 23d of September last, has been at length cleared up, and a large amount of the missing money recovered. Soon after the robbery, which was probably fresh in the minds of our readers, the subject of ferreting out the burglars was intrusted to the Police, Capt. Jourdan of this city becoming the leading spirit of the enterprise.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

While the officers were revolving in their minds who among the thieves who follow this particular line of business would be the most likely to have committed this robbery, one of them suddenly remembered that one Langdon W. Moore, alias Adams, a country tinker by profession, and who was an expert in altering the numbers of bonds (a most dexterous mode of preventing stolen bonds from being traced), had resided a short time previous to the robbery on a farm in the vicinity of Framingham, Mass., about 11 miles from Concord. Here was a discovery. The fact of Adams having resided so near the scene of the robbery was sufficient in the minds of the detectives, to connect him with it. Messrs. Heath and Jones were then time toward took the direction of affairs, at once dispatched Detective Hunt of the Boston force to Framingham to make inquiries concerning Adams.

Detective Heath then went to Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and other places in Upper and Lower Canada, but could find no trace of him. Other parties had been looking for him in the various cities throughout the old Union, but all failed. Adams was a country tinker, a companion of the thieves, and who was an expert in altering the numbers of bonds (a most dexterous mode of preventing stolen bonds from being traced), had resided a short time previous to the robbery on a farm in the vicinity of Framingham, Mass., about 11 miles from Concord. Here was a discovery. The fact of Adams having resided so near the scene of the robbery was sufficient in the minds of the detectives, to connect him with it. Messrs. Heath and Jones were then time toward took the direction of affairs, at once dispatched Detective Hunt of the Boston force to Framingham to make inquiries concerning Adams.

Detective Heath then went to Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and other places in Upper and Lower Canada, but could find no trace of him. Other parties had been looking for him in the various cities throughout the old Union, but all failed. Adams was a country tinker, a companion of the thieves, and who was an expert in altering the numbers of bonds (a most dexterous mode of preventing stolen bonds from being traced), had resided a short time previous to the robbery on a farm in the vicinity of Framingham, Mass., about 11 miles from Concord. Here was a discovery. The fact of Adams having resided so near the scene of the robbery was sufficient in the minds of the detectives, to connect him with it. Messrs. Heath and Jones were then time toward took the direction of affairs, at once dispatched Detective Hunt of the Boston force to Framingham to make inquiries concerning Adams.

In a short time Boston informed Capt. Jourdan that one Day had been in communication with Adams, and that he was the agent of that person for the sale of the stolen property. He thought if he was furnished with money, he could, without difficulty, purchase from him a quantity of stolen bonds. Kinney was furnished with \$3,000, and told to go to Kinney and purchase from him \$20,000 of the stolen bonds. Kinney was visited, and professed his willingness to let Boston have the bonds, and said he would deliver them to the police with the bonds. Detective Hunt was at once set upon the track of Kinney, and followed him to Philadelphia, but there lost all trace of him, and returned to this city.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday morning the 21st, Capt. Jourdan, with Messrs. Eider and Hunt, arrived in West Forty-fifth-st., while on his way to keep the appointment with Boston. He was placed in a carriage and driven to the Station-House. He was there met by Messrs. Eider and Hunt, and they found him in a state of great excitement. He was committed for examination by Justice Dowling, and by permission of Superintendent Kennedy was kept in the Station-House. All the questions put to him by the detectives, he answered in a very satisfactory manner. He declared that he was the private property, and finally declared that he would answer no more questions until he had seen his lawyer.

Two days after the above occurrence, Kinney sent for Capt. Jourdan, and told him if the bank officers would consent not to prosecute him, he would make a clear breast of the whole affair. Mr. Heywood, acting for the bank, on finding that Kinney was not connected with the robbery, gave him the required promise, and the prisoner then informed them that he had purchased the bonds of Adams, and further, stated where Adams was then residing.

The amount thus far recovered is \$106,431. This amount has been paid over to the bank officers by Superintendent Kennedy, having identified it as a portion of the sum stolen from them.

Adams was arrested in Paulsborough, N. J., Jan. 2d, and was brought to New-York. Search about his residence, in the former place, at length brought to light a glass jar with \$100,000 of the stolen bonds sealed up in it; also a tin box containing \$19,000 in addition. Some papers were also found, which were "posted" on all matters in or out of the robbery. There is a person named Henry Howard, with several aliases, also concerned in the robbery, but no trace of him exists.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ROBBERY WAS COMMITTED.

Adams has given to Capt. Jourdan the following statement of how the robbery was committed: About eight months before it took place, Howard was passing the bank when the thought struck him what a splendid job it would be to rob the bank. He decided to do it. Impressed with this idea, he entered the bank and asked to have a bill changed, for the purpose of seeing where the specie was kept and taking a general observation. The Cashier, either not liking his looks, or being somewhat suspicious, decided well to "post" on all matters in or out of the robbery. Adams was then in the bank, and he retired disappointed in the object of his mission. About one week after Adams, who had in the meantime been communicated with, went to the bank and purchased some United States 7½ bonds. He was then in the bank, and he retired disappointed in the object of his mission. About one week after Adams, who had in the meantime been communicated with, went to the bank and purchased some United States 7½ bonds. He was then in the bank, and he retired disappointed in the object of his mission.

PERSISTENCE OF THE THIEVES.

The first thing to be done was to obtain an impression of the lock of the